

DISC BRAKE, PARTICULARLY FOR A COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a disc brake, particularly for a utility or commercial vehicle, ~~according to the preamble of Claim 1.~~

A disc brake of this type is known, for example, from European Patent ~~Document~~ document EP 0 534 987 B1. The retaining clamp of this disc brake essentially has the purpose of forming an abutment for springs, in this case, leaf springs, which elastically brace the brake shoes pads. The retaining clamp is detachable in order to ensure a fast mounting, as well as demounting, mainly of the brake shoes pads. The latter takes place, for example, in order to permit access to the brake shoes pads without any problems, which is necessary for a brake pad change.

The fact that the retaining clamp can be attached and removed by ~~means~~ the use of simple devices also contributes to the above. For this purpose, the retaining clamp is, on ~~the~~ one side, inserted into a recess of the caliper and is, on the other side, fixedly connected with the caliper, for example, by ~~means~~ the use of ~~screwing~~ screws, while bridging an insertion opening for the brake shoes pads.

The holding device of the caliper for the retaining clamp is normally situated in an area adjacent to the closing plate and is also made during the casting of the caliper produced as a cast part.

However, for this purpose, measures are required which counteract a simple ~~an~~ and economical production of the caliper. Thus, for forming the

pocket-shaped holding device, an additional core is required, which is to be fitted onto the caliper core, which can naturally be implemented only by means of more manufacturing expenditures.

This circumstance also has special significance from a business management point of view because such disc brakes are produced in large piece numbers in serial production.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to further develop a disc brake of the above-mentioned type such that it has a simpler construction and can be produced and mounted in a more cost-effective manner.

This object is achieved by ~~means of a disc brake which has the characteristics of Claim 1~~ providing a disc brake, particularly for a commercial vehicle, having a caliper straddling a brake disc and which can be brought into an operative connection with brake pads and is axially displaceable relative to the brake disc, the caliper being fastened to a brake anchor plate. The disc brake has at least one closing plate, which closes the caliper particularly on one of the sides facing the brake disc, as well as having a detachable retaining clamp, which is stationary with respect to the caliper and on which springs are supported which act upon the outer edges of the brake pads. A holding device is provided in or on the closing plate, in which holding device the facing end of the retaining clamp rests while being held in the loading direction.

This type of disc brake is particularly characterized in that it can be produced and mounted more economically. Since a caliper-side holding device for the retaining clamp can be eliminated, the production of the caliper as a casting can be carried out more easily, mainly, because no additional core has to

be inserted.

On the other hand, a corresponding holding device can be produced without any problems and additional working expenditures in or on the closing plate, the latter being produced from sheet metal as a punched bent part. Naturally, this not only results in a more cost-effective production but also in the avoidance of rejects, which can definitely occur during the casting-in of the holding device. Together with the simplification of the casting core, the casting process as a whole is therefore optimized.

Furthermore, by ~~means~~ use of the invention, a tolerance range is achieved which is reduced with respect to the positioning precision of the retaining clamp, which tolerance range results in a more accurate fixing of the brake ~~shoes~~ pads, particularly by the reduction of the spread of the prestressing of the leaf springs, which so far had been possible only by an additional machining.

Another production advantage is the reduction of the machining of the sealing surface of the brake anchor plate with respect to the closing plate, which contributes as much to a manufacturing-related optimization as the resulting saving of material.

According to an advantageous further development of the invention, it is provided that the form closure of the retaining clamp with the closing plate be achieved such that a holding device is provided in the ~~latter~~ closing plate into which the retaining clamp is inserted on ~~the~~ an end side. The holding device may be constructed as a slot, which in its contour and dimensions, corresponds to those of the retaining clamp. In this case, the slot may be punched out in an open manner or be constructed as a pocket, which then completely encloses the

retaining clamp in the inserted end area.

While, as a result of the pocket-shaped construction of the slot, a sufficient stability of the closing plate exists in this area, in the case of an open slot, it is achieved in that two mutually opposite or surrounding ribs are provided which extend in a bent manner from the surface of the closing plate otherwise in the longitudinal direction of the retaining clamp. Instead of stability-increasing ribs, beads or similar deformations may also be provided.

For the stiffening of the closing plate shaped from the sheet metal, a partially or completely surround surrounding rib forming the outer wall may be provided in the form of a bend.

This bend is also meaningful if, according to another ~~idea~~ aspect of the invention, for the form closure, it is shaped in the form of a lug with a wall bounding it on three sides, in which the retaining clamp ~~rests, the~~ rests. The fixing of the retaining clamp ~~taking~~ takes place by the wall bounding the lug, on the one side, and by the assigned leaf spring, on the other side.

In each case, the leaf spring can now be fixed by ~~means~~ use of very simple manufacturing measures, that is, by ~~means~~ use of a machining requiring few expenditures, specifically only by a corresponding shaping of the closing plate during the punching, for which only the punching tool has to have a corresponding design.

Additional advantageous developments of the invention are ~~characterized in the subclaims~~ described and claimed herein.

Embodiments of the invention will be described in the following by means of the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a partial cutout of a disc brake according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a detailed view of a ~~detail~~ closing plate of the disc brake according to Figure 1, viewed in the direction of the arrow II in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a ~~view also of a~~ perspective partial cutout view of another embodiment of a disc brake; and

Figure 4 is a detailed view of a ~~detail~~ closing plate of the disc brake according to Figure 3, viewed in the direction of the arrow IV in Figure 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In Figures 1 and 3, one disc brake, respectively, is shown in a cutout, particularly for a ~~utility~~ commercial vehicle, which disc brake has a caliper 1, which is closed here ~~by means of~~ via a closing plate 2 on a side which faces a brake disc ~~and is not shown~~ (not shown). ~~An application devices is situated A~~ brake application device is arranged behind the closing plate 2 in the caliper 1.

~~Brake shoes, which are also not shown,~~ pads (one of which 15 is shown in Fig. 3) are held down by ~~means~~ the use of leaf springs 8 (Figure 3) under spring ~~tension, which, on~~ tension. On the other side, the leaf springs 8 are supported on a retaining clamp 3 resting formlockingly in the closing plate 2.

For this purpose, the closing plate 2 has a holding device 4 which, in the embodiment according to Figures 1 and 2, consists of a punched-out slot 5 equipped on the top and bottom side with two bent ribs 6 which, however may also be constructed to be surrounding, thus framing the slot 5 ~~and which~~ 5. The ribs 6 are used for ~~the~~ reinforcement with respect to increasing the stability.

As indicated very clearly particularly in Figure 1, the retaining clamp 3 is fitted through the slot 5 which, in its rectangular contour, corresponds in ~~the~~ its dimension as well as in ~~the~~ its shape to the cross-section of the retaining clamp 3. Instead of being provided with the open slot 5, the holding device 4 may be provided with a closed bottom, so that the retaining clamp 3 is inserted with its assigned end area but does not protrude.

In the example illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, the closing plate 2 for the form-locking holding of the retaining clamp 3 has a lug 9, which extends planely with respect to the surface area of the closing plate 2, and which is bounded on three sides by a wall 10 otherwise bent at an angle with respect to the closing plate 2, such that the retaining clamp 3 ~~resting~~ rests against it. In this case, the walls 10 form a reinforcement of the closing plate 2, comparable to the ribs 6 in the embodiment according to Figures 1 and 2. In contrast to the retaining clamp 3 used ~~therein, it~~ in Figures 1 and 2, here the retaining clamp 3 has slightly shorter dimensions corresponding to Figures 3 and 4 because it rests maximally against the surface of the closing plate 2.

The walls 10 or the exterior-side boundary of the holding device 4 is continued in ribs 7 which extend on both sides over a partial area on the exterior wall of the closing plate 2 and contribute to an increase of the bending resistance. In this case, the ribs 7 otherwise extend at an angle with respect to the surface of the closing plate 2.

~~List of Reference Numbers~~

Table of Reference Numbers

1	caliper
2	closing plate
3	retaining clamp
4	holding device
5	slot
6	rib
7	rib
8	leaf spring
9	lug
10	wall